

6/28/78 [1]

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Memo	Vice President et al, to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 6 pp., re: recommendations	6/27/78	C
Memo	Robert Lipshutz to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 14 pp., re: recommendations	6/27/78	C

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers-Staff Offices, Office of the Staff Sec.-Presidential Handwriting File, 6/28/78 [1] Box 93

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6-28-78

To Bob Strauss
Jody Powell
Henry Owen

I'm concerned about
how the Bonn Summit is
shaping up from a PR
viewpoint - that we're
getting boxed in &
expectations are too
high. You three get
together & give me
a brief report - analysis
& advice.

J.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH SENATOR BYRD

Wednesday, June 28
9:30 a.m. (15 minutes)
Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *fm.*

I. PURPOSE

To tell Senator Byrd what you would like him to do while touring NATO as your personal representative.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: Senator Byrd is going to NATO during the recess per the attached letter.

B. Participants:

Senator Robert Byrd
Frank Moore

C. Press Plan: Brief photo session and White House photographer

III. TALKING POINTS

Dr. Brzezinski will brief you orally at his morning meeting.

Attachment *Sen Byrd asked us to ask you to*
ask him to go.
fm.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 20, 1978

To Senator Robert Byrd

I would like to ask you to act as my emissary and personal representative to the North Atlantic Alliance headquarters and several European capitals next month. Your trip would be most useful in helping to advance major defense and foreign policy objectives of our country.

Your visits to NATO, Bonn, and London afford excellent opportunities to emphasize to key Allied leaders the importance we attach to implementing the decisions of last month's NATO Summit. I ask particularly that you underscore the need for effective follow-through in achieving these goals.

Your meetings will clearly show our Allies the broad support in this country for our NATO commitment, and for the improvements in readiness and force posture discussed at the recent NATO meetings. I believe that, in this way, your visit will help convince our Allies to vigorously pursue the financial undertakings necessary to implement the Summit decisions, especially in the field of defense.

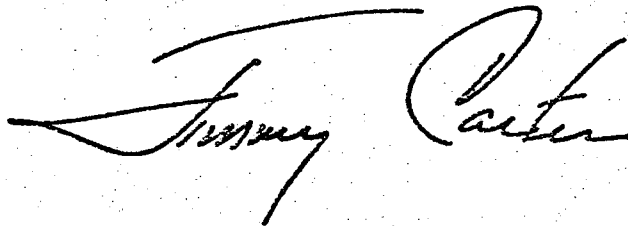
Including Madrid in your itinerary would also be timely and important. Your talks there will help affirm our support for Spain, and its admirable development of democratic institutions. You will be able to convey as well the value we attach to our defense cooperation with Spain. Their willingness to provide military facilities for American forces greatly contributes to the security of both Spain and the United States, as well as the West as a whole.

I am requesting that the Departments of State and Defense, and our missions abroad, provide any

needed assistance to you and your party. I look forward to hearing the results of your discussions when you return from Europe.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

C
/

United States Senate
Office of the Majority Leader
Washington, D.C. 20510

June 27, 1978

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I greatly appreciate the confidence in me you have expressed by asking me to represent you on a visit to the headquarters of the North Atlantic Alliance and to Spain, West Germany, Belgium, and the United Kingdom.

I am pleased to respond positively to your request. I plan to leave for Europe on June 30. I have already held a number of meetings with officials of your Administration in preparation for the trip.

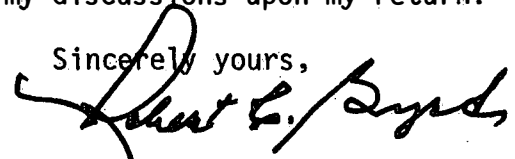
Your strong conviction about the importance of the North Atlantic Alliance is one that I share. I will convey to the leaders of the European countries our commitment to strengthening the Alliance.

In addition to discussing the important issues relating to our mutual security with our NATO allies, I look forward to the opportunity for a discussion with Spanish leaders about the many areas of common interest to our two nations.

A strong North Atlantic Alliance and good relations with each of the European nations I will be visiting are fundamental elements of United States foreign policy. I hope this trip will prove beneficial in demonstrating to the Europeans the importance we attach to these relationships.

I will inform you of the results of my discussions upon my return.

Sincerely yours,



Robert C. Byrd
Majority Leader

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 28, 1978

9

Mr. President --

If you should be asked by the press about the Bakke decision at your 11:45 am Rose Garden ceremony with businesswomen, I would suggest the following response:

1. It is a very long, complicated decision that White House and Justice Department officials are still studying.
2. You plan to be conferring with the Attorney General later in the day on the decision.
3. You anticipate there will be an administration statement on it later today.

Jody

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 28, 1978

MR. PRESIDENT:

RAFSHOON IS REQUESTING TIME
THIS AFTERNOON FOR THE
ATTACHED.

GIVEN THE BAKKE DECISION TODAY,
I DON'T FEEL THIS WILL GET ANY
AIR TIME, AND YOU WILL BE OPEN
TO QUESTIONS ON BAKKE WHEN THE
PRESS COVERS THIS.

JODY IS ONLY MILDLY RECOMMENDING
IT.

IT WOULD BE SCHEDULED AT 3:30 P.M.
IF YOU CARE TO DO IT.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

✓

PHIL

PL2

J

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 28, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL WISE

FROM: Greg Schneiders *GS*
SUBJECT: Statement on Regulation and
Paperwork Reduction

Jim McIntyre is testifying before a Congressional Committee today that OSHA has exempted 40,000 small businesses from their regulations. This represents 40% of all small businesses. The paperwork reduction amounts to 19 feet of forms annually.

DOD has recently changed their procedures for mouse trap procurements resulting in a reduction of paperwork from 500 pages to 1

We are recommending that the President announce to the Press that he is proud of these actions by his Administration and intends to continue them. This would take place in his office late in the afternoon and he would be able to point to a 19 foot high stack of forms.

This hits the themes of inflation, wasted taxes, wasted time by public servants and the public and unnecessary intrusion by government.

Jim McIntyre, Eula Bingham and someone from DOD would be with him for the announcement.

Jerry and Jody recommend.

↳ mildly

3266

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 28, 1978

Stu Eizenstat
Bob Lipshutz

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for your information. The signed original has been given to Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Linder

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 28, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

BOB LIPSHUTZ
STU EIZENSTAT

SL
Sh

RE:

CAB Decisions Re:

- (1) Texas International Airlines, Inc.
Docket 26817
- (2) California-Toronto/Montreal Route
Proceeding - Docket 30782

The Board proposes:

- (1) to amend Texas International's certificate to add Guadalajara, Mexico as an additional point on routes between various cities in Texas and Mexico, and
- (2) to award American Airlines nonstop authority from Los Angeles and San Francisco to Toronto and Montreal.

All interested agencies agree with both Board decisions. We recommend that you approve both, and that you preserve the opportunity for judicial review by signing the attached letter to the Board.

☒ Approve

☐ Disapprove

THREE SIGNATURES REQUESTED

[Signature]

12:00 Noon

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

Q

June 27, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze *CLS*

Subject: Background for the Quadriad Meeting on June 28

As I indicated to you in my June 14 overview of recent economic developments, the disturbing inflation developments recently and the response of the Federal Reserve to them are causing concern that the economy could slow excessively later this year and in 1979. Some slowing appears to us to be both likely and desirable. But the coordination of monetary and fiscal policy can make a critical difference between desirable moderation and slowing down at least to the point of a "growth recession."

CEA and Mike Blumenthal met with the Federal Reserve Board on June 19 to discuss these matters and to assess their views. The impressions we gleaned are the following:

- o The Board is very concerned about inflation;
- o Some members of the Board appear to be prepared to tighten monetary conditions still further;
- o With perhaps one exception, the members of the Board do not see even a growth recession as desirable to combat inflation. But they seem willing to run some risks with tight money because of their inflation worries.
- o Chairman Miller is under considerable pressure from some of the more vocal and articulate inflation-fighters on the Board. He, himself, is very sensitive to the danger of overdoing monetary restraint.

Attached is a proposed agenda for the Quadriad meeting. I have not had the opportunity to discuss this with Chairman Miller because he has been out of town. In light of the

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

June 26, 1978

Proposed Agenda for the Quadriad Meeting, June 28, 1978

1. Assessment of the outlook for real growth in the next year
1. Assessment of the outlook for real growth in the next year to eighteen months:
 - o What is the appropriate growth target for fiscal and monetary policy over the next year to eighteen months; does Chairman Miller agree that the 3-3/4 to 4 percent range, which we are now forecasting, is about right as a target -- as a forecast?
 - o Discuss the emerging concern among some private forecasters that economic growth may slow too sharply in the next year; the reasons for the concern are principally rising interest rates and inflation.
2. Review of the battle against inflation -- prospects, problems, successes. This might include a review of
 - o the outlook for food prices,
 - o labor settlements,
 - o the deceleration program.
3. Assessment of the appropriate posture for monetary-fiscal policy. This might focus on two areas:
 - o How much further can interest rates rise without threatening to stall overall growth and jeopardizing prospects for housing and business investment? On the other hand, how much further increase in interest rates is appropriate to contain inflation? Are there conflicts between these objectives and how might they be resolved?
 - o What problems would arise if the Congressional impasse on the tax cut persists through the end of the Term? How could this be dealt with?

June 19 meeting, however, he probably anticipates something along the lines I am proposing. The following material provides some background on these points.

A. The Outlook for the Next 18 Months

As I reported to you earlier and as we discussed with the Board, our forecast calls for growth of real GNP at a rate of 3-3/4 to 4 percent from the middle of this year through the end of 1979.

- o A substantial slowing in the second half of this year from the 7 percent annual rate of increase between the first and second quarters (according to the first, unpublished Commerce estimate) seems already to be indicated. In May, employment, industrial production, personal income, retail sales and housing starts all indicated a slowing from the March-April catch-up pace.
- o The exceptionally slow growth of productivity recently (only 1 percent over the past year in contrast with a "normal" trend closer to 2 percent) makes it very difficult to forecast the movement of unemployment that would be associated with our GNP forecast. Our best guess is that the unemployment rate will change little over the remainder of this year -- as productivity growth catches up partially -- and that it will decline slightly next year.
- o Since the unemployment rate has dropped substantially over the past year and some labor markets may have tightened to the point of exerting upward pressure on wages, this outlook seems an appropriate target for the immediate future in order to avoid aggravating the inflation problem.

A number of private (and foreign official) forecasters are pointing to substantial uncertainties in the outlook. There are a few extremists on Wall Street who see interest rates skyrocketing and a real recession set in motion by year end or early 1979. But this is not the prevailing view. The concerns that do seem to prevail center around the following sequence of developments:

- o Inflation has accelerated; even if food prices stop rising as fast as this spring, the higher price levels threaten to boost wage increases in the near future.

- o The Fed will respond to these inflationary pressures by some further increases in interest rates.
- o Higher interest rates, the substantial growth in consumer and mortgage debt burdens that households have already incurred, and the erosion of real growth in personal income due to higher food and import prices will lead, collectively, to a noticeable slowing in consumer purchases of durable goods and a reduction in residential construction.
- o Slowing growth of final sales and the higher cost of funds will cause fairly slack growth of business fixed investment.
- o Although these developments probably will not be severe enough to cause real GNP to decline, growth will be slow enough to let the unemployment rate rise and to make the threat of a GNP downturn much more significant.

*Reduction
GNP vs Emp
always
in error*

This sequence of events cannot be forecasted with any certainty; reasonable questions can be posed about many links in the chain. There is enough precedent in the postwar period, however, for this pattern of developments that the possibility cannot be dismissed.

B. The Battle Against Inflation

Inflation is the key cause of malaise at the Fed as well as elsewhere. This spring we have had the dual problems of inherited momentum from past inflation plus the run-up in food prices. Measures to control oil imports, and the energy program generally, may add another blip to inflation later in the year but this cost will be offset by the benefits in reduced oil imports and lessened pressure on the dollar.

After excluding food and mortgage interest costs, the rate of increase in consumer prices this year has been in the 6 to 6-1/2 percent range. The rate of increase in average hourly earnings has tended to creep up, however, so the rise in unit labor costs (a key determinant of the underlying rate of inflation) during the coming year may be closer to 7 percent.

1. Food prices -- the worst may soon be over. Following an increase of 7 to 7-1/4 percent (not annual rate) in food prices during the first half of the year, we are now forecasting an increase of 1 to 2 percent in the second half of the year. There are signs of meat and some vegetable prices coming down.
2. Labor settlements -- although only about 25 percent of the work force is unionized, union contract settlements have high visibility and their costs tend to pass through quickly into prices. Thus far, the deceleration program has not had any visible successes with organized labor. As you know, the two key settlements this year, which will set the tone for next year's major bargaining round, are the Railroad Workers and Postal Workers.
3. The deceleration program -- some successes have been achieved in obtaining commitments from business to decelerate the rate of increase in their prices. Since late April, the three major automobile manufacturers, the three major aluminum producers, and General Electric, AT&T, W. R. Grace, among others, have indicated some degree of cooperation with your anti-inflation program. You may wish to indicate to Chairman Miller that if this momentum can be maintained and if some deceleration of prices actually becomes observable, it will help considerably in obtaining cooperation from labor. However, he can be expected to point out that success on the price front cannot be extended indefinitely without deceleration in wage costs.

C. The Appropriate Posture for Monetary and Fiscal Policy

As noted above, we believe that our forecast of 3-3/4 to 4 percent real growth over the next year and a half is both a reasonable forecast and an appropriate target for policy. This forecast is based on the following policy assumptions:

- o no further increase in most interest rates. Since the beginning of the second quarter -- when inflation and the spurt in real growth boosted the growth of the monetary aggregates sharply (see attached charts) -- the Fed's target rate of Federal funds has been raised a full percentage point (from 6-3/4 to 7-3/4). The latest 1/4 point increase occurred in the middle of last week, following last Tuesday's FOMC meeting. Other short-term market interest rates adjust with varying speeds to the Federal funds rate but normal adjustments to the current target will bring these market rates to the levels we have assumed to prevail during the forecast period. The prime rate at commercial banks had already risen by another 1/4 point at the end of last week, to 8-3/4 percent, and it may rise further.
- o growth in M_1 above the Fed's target range (4-6-1/2 percent) and growth in M_2 near the top of the range. There is substantial uncertainty about what growth rate in the monetary aggregates will be consistent with our GNP, price and interest rate forecasts. The slowdown in real output growth in the second half of the year should substantially reduce pressure on the growth of the aggregates and it is possible that growth in M_2 (the broader measure) may remain quite close to the top of the current target range.
- o a \$20 billion tax cut effective next January 1.
- o unified budget expenditures of \$450 billion in FY 1978 and about \$495 for FY 1979. This is consistent with the spring budget review and implies no further shortfall.

Can interest rates rise above our forecast without significant effects on real growth, particularly in the housing and business investment sectors? We think there would be serious risks involved in further significant interest rate increases. No one can say with certainty because institutions change and the current inflation rate makes historically high interest rates both inevitable and less restrictive. Nevertheless, the increase in interest rates over the past two years is relatively large in comparison with corresponding periods since the mid-1950s (excluding the 1972-74 period which is distorted by the tremendous acceleration of inflation then). Continuation

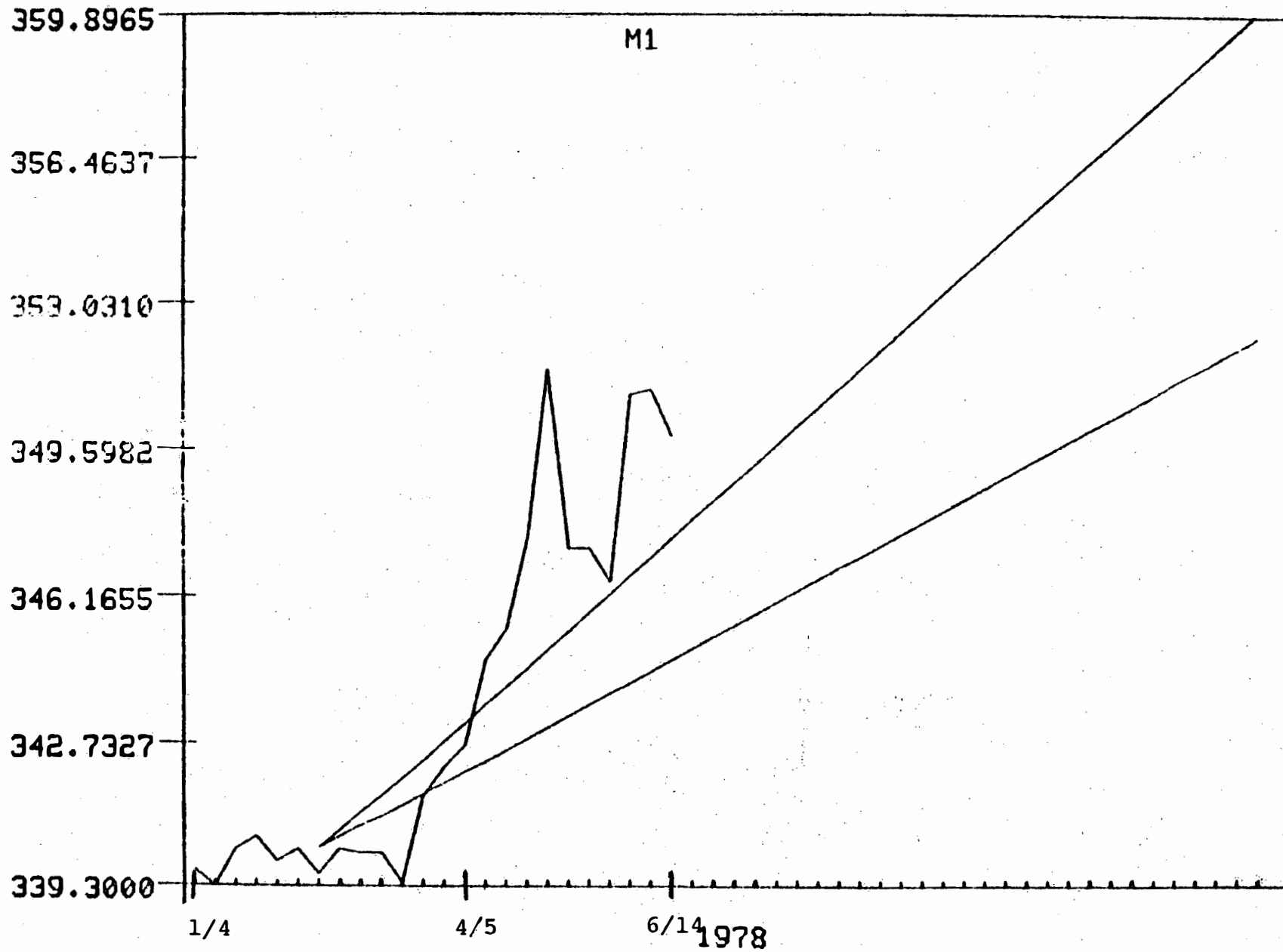
of sharp increases would raise serious questions concerning the capacity of the economy to adapt. The possibilities of sharp cutbacks in residential construction and eroding growth in business fixed investment are real. Some forecasts would suggest that a further increase of 1 to 2 percentage points in interest rates by early 1979 could raise the unemployment rate at the end of 1979 to 6-1/2 to 7 percent.

The gains on the inflation front from such a slowdown in real growth -- induced by interest rate increases -- would be visible but small. The rate of inflation, measured by the GNP deflator, might be slowed by at most one-half percentage point in 1979.

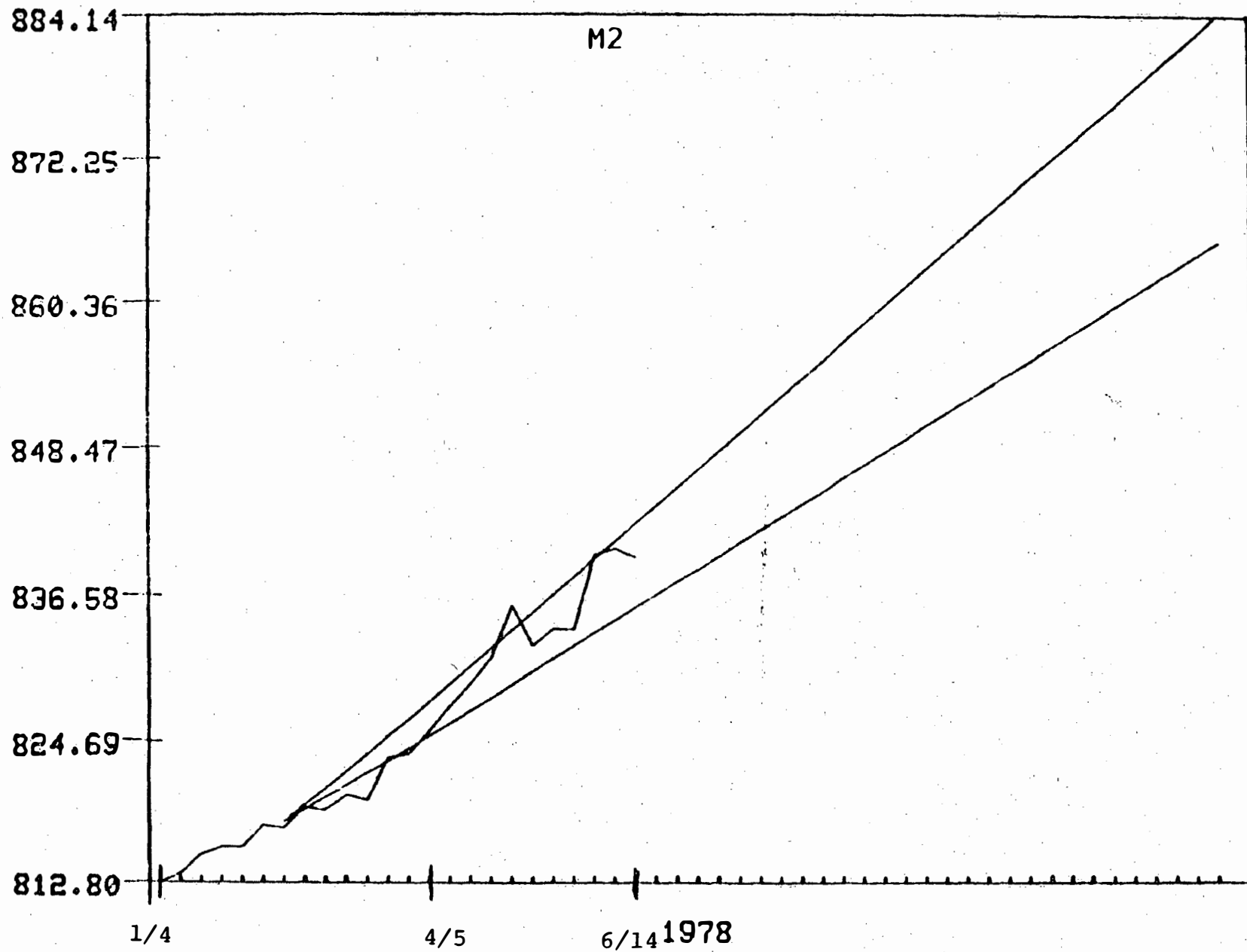
You may wish to explore with Chairman Miller his perceptions of these uncertainties and the limitations that they may impose on the course of monetary policy in the coming months.

Attachments

billions of \$

Target Range
6-1/2% - 4%

billions of \$

Target Range
6-1/2% - 9%

12:00 PM



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

June 28, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jim McIntyre *b6c (1-)*

SUBJECT: Additional Discussion Points for
June 28 Quadriad Luncheon Meeting

I would like to explore with Chairman Miller two additional points that should concern us in making fiscal policy decisions in coming months.

First, what chance is there that the fiscal and monetary policy actions that have already been taken or are currently planned as a part of the anti-inflation program will cause a recession in 1979 or 1980? It is vital that monetary and fiscal policies be coordinated so that we can avoid giving the economy a lethal double dose of anti-inflation medicine.

Second, how does Chairman Miller perceive monetary policy as working, and with what lags? Most economists believe that monetary policy actions are effective after six to nine months. Actions taken recently in response to an inflation flare-up and deterioration in the exchange value of the dollar will have their major effect in 1979 when the pace of economic growth will be much weaker. There may be some immediate psychological impact of the recent step, but in coordinating with budget policy we must be concerned mainly with the effects several months from now.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 27, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS, ⁱⁿACHSAH NESMITH *ACH*

SUBJECT: Task Force on Women Business Owners

NOTE: While you probably will not want to get into the content of their report, the Task Force's major recommendation is that you issue a separate new executive order aimed at creating a "coordinated affirmative action policy for women's business enterprise." While they believe that programs for "socially and/or economically disadvantaged" groups should specifically include women, they conclude that separate programs with additional money would prevent non-minority women and minorities from competing with each other for limited assistance in current programs. They anticipate that some existing programs could be expanded to serve both women and minorities without duplication of effort, provided the same funds are not stretched to cover both.

They sum up: "These recommendations are broad because the need is broad if female entrepreneurship is to be nourished to the degree that our economy and society demand. That degree is equality."

TALKING POINTS

1. I appointed an Interagency Task Force on Women Business Owners last year because of the small number and small size of women-owned businesses. Businesses owned by women represented only three-tenths of one per cent of the total business receipts, according to the latest figures available. I wanted to know what the problems were and what we could do in government to help.

2. Women are motivated to go into business for themselves by the same factors that motivate men -- the desire for independence, money and the opportunity to use a skill or talent. They have had little encouragement, however, and few role models. This needs to be changed, not only in fairness to individual women but because our economy cannot afford to waste their talents and potential.

3. Women business owners -- and potential business owners -- face the problems that all small business owners traditionally have faced -- lack of capital, lack of marketing and procurement opportunities, lack of management and technical assistance. But women have faced additional hurdles -- discriminatory credit practices, negative attitudes and lack of educational tools and practical experiences to prepare them for successful competition.

4. Secretary Kreps testified before the Congress last June about these problems. The Commerce Department has introduced several innovations since then to aid women business owners. The Economic Development Administration has funded a pilot project to help women start and expand their businesses and help corporations, government and private agencies increase the opportunities for women.

5. Women have traditionally been denied full participation in our economy in many ways. Nearly half of the women of working age now work outside the home, but even now only one woman in twenty, compared to one man in seven, holds a management position. The number of self-employed women has

been increasing at three times the rate of self-employed men in recent years, even though women business owners earn only about one-third as much as men. Arthur S. Flemming, Chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission has called the obstacles women face in becoming entrepreneurs "Staggering." Only a tiny percentage of women in business hold business degrees.

6. I know the difficulty of going into business when your education and your early expectations were all aimed at another career. I was very fortunate when I left the Navy and started my business career -- I not only had those years of selling peanuts on the streets of Plains as a boy, but I had greater access to credit and markets than many women have enjoyed. Perhaps most important of all, experienced business men around me were eager to teach me and help me learn all the things I needed to know. This help is often what women lack most in their efforts to establish themselves in business. I thank you for your diligence and concern. I will study your recommendations carefully to determine how we can best eliminate these obstacles to women business owners. This is a need I take very seriously.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

JUNE 28, 1978
WEDNESDAY - 10:20 a.m.

MR. PRESIDENT

THE SUPREME COURT HAS RULED
THAT CALIFORNIA HAS TO ADMIT
BAKKE. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
IS ON HIS WAY TO THE WHITE
HOUSE TO SEE STU.

PHIL

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q -- What does the Bakke decision mean in terms of the future of affirmative action programs in general?

A -- First, it has to be made clear that not all affirmative action programs are designed to take race or ethnic origin explicitly into consideration. We assume that those programs are not affected by Bakke.

-- Secondly, to the extent that such programs do take explicit consideration of such factors, it appears that among other factors the Court will look to whether such approaches have the sanction of courts, legislatures and competent administrative branches as appropriate to remedy past discrimination.

Q -- What does Bakke do to federal government affirmative action programs?

A -- Let me say at the outset that we have two cases that we have asked the Court to hear that may be the occasion for its speaking directly to the question of how far the federal government may go: the Los Angeles 10% Minority Set-Aside case and the ATT consent decree.

But it is fair to say that the Court recognizes the importance of Congress' powers under the 13th and 14th Amendments to legislate to remedy past discrimination and does not question such things as consent decrees under Title VII and my actions under the Voting Rights Act which grow out of determinations by competent administrative agencies.

Finally, you should know that ever since the Government filed its brief, we have been counselling federal agencies to establish and administer their affirmative action programs in ways that have now been approved by the Bakke decision. That is:

- a) Identification of problem of discrimination
- b) Development of program designed to meet problem
- c) Carefully tailored to meet those explicit goals.

We assume that most federal government programs are in compliance with the Bakke decision for two reasons until the Court gives more explicit direction.

- a) They are the result of determinations by Congress, the Courts and competent administrative agencies.
- b) Whatever adjustments are required by Bakke have been made already or can be made quickly.

Q -- What about Title VII programs?

A -- To the extent that the Court addresses itself to Title VII, it seems to regard actions by the EEOC or courts under that statute as clear examples of what the Constitution would allow in order to remedy past discrimination.

Q -- Why did Bakke win?

A -- Bakke got an order requiring his admission to medical school and to that extent he won and we wish him well. He won because the Davis program was found not to have met its burden of convincing the Court that it was appropriately tailored to reach a goal that the Supreme Court found constitutionally acceptable -- achieving racial or ethnic diversity in the student body. But its approval of the Harvard Plan shows that it is supportive of good faith effort in which race is fairly used as only one of a number of factors in the admissions process.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 28, 1978

Tim Kraft
Phil Wise

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 28, 1978

Q!

MR. PRESIDENT:

It would be helpful for you to place calls to Brantley Harvey and Governor Finch after their defeats last night. Harvey did support and work actively for you in South Carolina during the general election and Governor Finch will still be Governor for two more years.

We need their help to win the general election races.

The final returns are:

Riley 54% Danton 65%

Harvey 46% Finch 35%

done

done

Harvey's number is (803) 758-3304.

Finch's number is (601) 354-7650.

(The White House operators have these numbers.)

PHIL

PRQ

1:30 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 28, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PETER BOURNE *P.B.*

SUBJECT: TO ANNOUNCE THE UNITED STATES INVOLVEMENT IN
THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE
CHILD: JUNE 28, 1:30pm, ROSE GARDEN.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this announcement is to illustrate the United States commitment to the International Year of the Child and to provide the leadership for which other nations are looking towards the U.S. in giving this project maximum exposure and: to domestically create public awareness of the year and to encourage grass root activities on the state and local level.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, PRESS

A. Background

International Year of the Child was proposed by the United Nations General Assembly in a resolution in December 1976. It calls upon each nation to examine the needs of their children and to actively pursue the alleviation of these needs. It is up to each individual nation to define the scope of their participation. In addition, our national commission will be working closely with the efforts of the U.S. Committee for UNICEF and their 50,000 volunteer groups around the nation.

(You signed the executive order creating the commission on April 14, 1978 and named Mrs. Jean Young the chairperson in May.)

B. Participants

The commissioners will be seated to your side at the ceremony. (list attached) In addition, the audience will be comprised of distinguished honorary commissioners, representatives from UNICEF, the federal agencies involved in the Year, and other private sector child-oriented organizations.

C. Press

Open press coverage and Gerry Rafshoon has arranged for your

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT
FROM: PETER BOURNE

announcement to be filmed in order for the commission to use it in the future.

III. TALKING POINTS

After your talk (attached) you will introduce Mrs. Andrew Young, the chairperson of the commission. She will thank you for your remarks and support and two children from Save the Children Foundation will present her with letters from children around the country about International Year of the Child. You will thank the children and depart.

PGB:em

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER

FROM GRETCHEN POSTON *Ep*

DATE: 27 June 1978

SUBJECT: GREETING/RECEPTION - INT'L YEAR OF THE CHILD
28 June 1978 1:15 P.M.

SCENARIO

1:00 P.M. Commissioners, spouses, and children arrive Southwest Gate to Rose Garden, and are seated.

1:15 P.M. Additional guests arrive Southwest Gate to Rose Garden for seating.

(Commissioners are seated in chairs on east side of podium.)

(Special guests: Congressional guests, honorary commissioners, and children are seated in first two rows.)

(U.S.A.F. String Quarter in northeast corner, on patio.)

1:30 P.M. The PRESIDENT, MRS. CARTER are announced, and with Amy enter Rose Garden. The PRESIDENT proceeds to podium, MRS. CARTER and AMY take seats to his left.

Remarks by the PRESIDENT.

The PRESIDENT introduces Mrs. Jean Young.

Remarks by Mrs. Young.

The PRESIDENT and Mrs. Young receive letters from two young representatives of Save the Child.

(Mix-and mingle.)

1:40 P.M. The PRESIDENT, MRS. CARTER, and AMY depart Rose Garden.

Refreshments are served to guests from East patio of Rose Garden.

2:15 P.M. All guests depart via Southwest Gate.

(Rain scenario attached)

SUBJECT: GREETING/RECEPTION - INT'L YEAR OF THE CHILD
28 June 1978 1:15 P.M.

RAIN
SCENARIO

1:00 P.M. Commissioners, spouses, and children arrive Residence from OEOB via ground floor cross hall, and proceed to East Room for seating.

1:15 P.M. Additional guests arrive Southwest Gate to Diplomatic Entrance, and proceed to East Room for seating.

(U.S.A.F. String Quartet in Main Hall.)

(Reserved seating for Commissioners on south side of podium.)

(Reserved seating for special guests in first two rows.)

1:30 P.M. The PRESIDENT and MRS. CARTER are announced, and with Amy enter East Room. The PRESIDENT proceeds to podium, MRS. CARTER and AMY take seats to his left.

(Press pens on either side of East Room doors.)

Remarks by the PRESIDENT.

The PRESIDENT introduces Mrs. Jean Young.

Remarks by Mrs. Young

The PRESIDENT and Mrs. Young receive letters from two young representatives of Save the Child.

1:40 P.M. The PRESIDENT, MRS. CARTER and AMY depart East Room and State floor.

All guests move to State Dining Room for service of refreshments.

2:15 P.M. All guests depart Residence.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 27, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS, JON ALTER *JA*

SUBJECT: International Year of the Child Talking Points

Background

In December of 1976, the U.N. General Assembly passed a resolution declaring 1979 as the International Year of the Child. That culminated private efforts begun three years earlier, which won the support of governments around the world. Unlike recent U.N. "years," this one involves no global conference. Instead, efforts will be directed towards benefiting children in each country without much direct U.N. involvement. IYC leaders will work with governments and national commissions but each nation will establish its own priorities. All that IYC asks is that countries take concrete action rather than just studying the problem. UNICEF will provide coordination.

In April of this year, you signed an Executive Order establishing a U.S. commission through March 1979. Pending legislation would extend the deadline through April 1980.

Talking Points

1. I am pleased to announce today the United States' participation in the International Year of the Child. During 1979, the nations of the world will celebrate the dignity and worth of all children. This will provide a chance to put the special needs of children at the center of world concern.
2. There are over one and a half billion children around the globe. As our most precious resource, they require special care and protection.
3. Yet 15.5 million of the earth's children die each year before the age of five. Hundreds of millions of children suffer from some kind of nutritional deficiency, particularly in the Third World.

In the United States, ten million children receive no medical care at all. One half of all American children have never seen a dentist. About one third of our children have not been immunized for such diseases as polio, tetanus, measles, rubella and mumps.

During 1979, our nation and the world must focus on these critical problems and search for practical and permanent solutions.

4. For our part, I have established a National Commission, chaired by Jean (Mrs. Andrew) Young, to plan for and promote the Year of the Child observance in the United States.

5. The Commission will work with Federal, state and local governments and private citizens to bring about a better understanding of the needs of our children. It will cooperate with the commissions of other nations to assess worldwide issues involving children.

6. The problems of children are not just the physical ones of clothing, food and shelter. 1979 marks the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child. This Declaration sets forth the basic rights that all children should enjoy. Above all, the right to affection, love, understanding. As part of our participation in the International Year of the Child, our nation must make a strong commitment to reaffirming these principles and assuring that they are fulfilled.

7. Statistics tell the story of our lack of success in that area. According to conservative estimates, over one million American children are abused. About 200,000 suffer physical abuse, 60,000 to 100,000 of those cases involving sexual abuse. The remaining 800,000 can be called neglected. They lack basic human needs like food, clothing and housing.

8. All that adults do in the world is -- or should be -- related in some way to the well-being of their children. The well-being of those who will inherit the planet. Childhood is a very special time in a person's life. A time for laughing and learning and discovery. How the world responds to that eagerness will determine the ability of future generations to co-exist in a happy, healthy way.

#

PARTICIPANTS

GUEST LIST - INT'L YEAR OF THE CHILD - 28 June 1978 at 1:15 P.M.

ADAMS, Dr. Andrew S.
ADDIS, Virginia Downes
ARMSTRONG, Anastasia
ARMSTRONG, James

Inter-agency Committee
Honorary Commissioner
(Mrs. James Armstrong)
Honorary Commissioner
V.P., Walt Disney World

BAILEY, Lloyd
BARRY, Robert Louis
BECKER, Sarah Rachel
BELLATTI, James R.
BENNETT, John D.
BENTON, Marjorie C.
BLACK, Shawonda
BLACKWELL, Hon. Unita
BLAKELY, Delois

former Director, U.S. Committee for UNICEF
Inter-agency Committee
World Bank
Pres., National Board, YMCA
Inter-agency Committee
Commissioner
Save the Child Federation (child)
Commissioner; Mayor of Mayersville, Miss.
New Future Foundation Commissioner
(Honorary)

BOCA, Dr. Thelma
BODE, Barbara
BOYDEN, Kathleen
BRADY, Caroline
BRANDON, Eddie
BRANDON, Virginia
BRIM, Dr. Orville G., Jr.

Inter-agency Committee
Pres., The Children's Foundation
I.Y.C. staff
Save the Child
Commissioner
(Mrs. Eddie Brandon)
Honorary Commissioner; Pres., Foundation
for Child Development (formerly on
President's Comm. for Mental Health
task panel)
Judge; Pres., Nat'l Council of Juvenile
Court Judges

BYERS, Hon. James N.

CAMPBELL, John P., III
CANDELARIA, Hubert
CARDENAS, Blandina
CARDENAS, Dr. Jose

I.Y.C. staff
Save the Child (child)
Inter-agency Committee
Commissioner; Inter-cultural Development
Assn., Texas

CARDENAS, Laura
CARDINALE, Dr. Anthony
CHARNOW, Jack
CHILDS, Idella
CLARK, Septima
COBB, Dr. W. Montague
COOPERSMITH, Esther

(Mrs. Jose Cardenas)
Inter-agency Committee
Secretary to Exec. Board, UNICEF
Honorary Commissioner; Mrs. Young's mother
Honorary Commissioner
Pres., NAACP
Honorary Commissioner; Children's Museum
of Washington
(husband of Esther Coopersmith)
(Mrs. Bill Cosby)
(children)

COOPERSMITH, Jack
COSBY, Camilly
COSBY, Ennis/Ensa/Erica/Erinn
COSBY, Dr. William H. (Bill)
COSTA, Marjorie A.

Inter-agency Committee

Cont.

GUEST LIST - INT'L YEAR OF THE CHILD - 28 June 1978 at 1:15 P.M.

COSTANZO, Maxine	I.Y.C. staff
COSTNER, Dr. Herbert T.	Inter-agency Committee
COYNE, Nancy J.	from musical group "Kansas"
CULVER, Ann	(Mrs. John Culver)
CULVER, Senator John	
DAVIDS, Robert	Inter-agency Committee
de PAUR, Leonard and Norma	(guests of Mrs. Andrew Young)
DILLON, Virginia	(Mrs. Wilton Dillon)
DILLON, Dr. Wilton	Smithsonian Inst.; Honorary Commissioner
DOSS, Lila	press
DOWNS, Hugh	Chairman; U.S. Committee for UNICEF
DYER, Brenda Rose	Save the Child (child)
EDELMAN, Marian Wright	Commissioner; Director, Children's
	Defense Fund
ELLSWORTH, John	from musical group "Kansas"
ERIKSON, Erik H.	Erikson Institute, Chicago; Honorary
	Commissioner
FORD, Austin	Commissioner
FREEMAN, Jane	(Mrs. Orville Freeman)
GALLESSICH, Gail	I.Y.C. staff
GREEN, Frederick C.	Commissioner
GREEN, Kevin/Lucille/Lettie	(children)
GREEN, Dr. Robert L.	Commissioner; Dean, College of Urban
	Development; Michigan State University
GORDON, Thomas D	U.S. Representative to UNICEF
GRANT, James	Honorary Commissioner; Corporation for
GRINKER, Charles	Entertainment and Learning
	(Mrs. Charles Grinker)
GRINKER, Lois	Inter-agency Committee
GUERARD, Collott	U.S. Comm. for UNICEF
GABRIEL-GUERRA, Mondriagan	Save the Child
GUYER, David	
HACKLEY, Col. William A.	Inter-agency Committee
HAMBRICK, Bill M.	Pres., Nat'l Assn of Elementary School
	Principals
HANSON, Heidi	Inter-agency Committee
HARBAUGH, Carol	Inter-agency Committee
HARBOUR, Patricia M.	Inter-agency Committee
HERRON, Ricky	Save the Child (child)
HIGGINS, Regina	Save the Child (child)
HISEL, Scott	Save the Child (child)
HOBBS, Susan	Save the Child (child)
HOGAN, Joanna	(Mrs. Paul Hogan)
HOGAN, Paul	Honorary Commissioner; Pres., Playground
	Clearing House

Cont.

GUEST LIST - INT'L YEAR OF THE CHILD - 28 June 1978 at 1:15 P.M.

HOWARD, Frances	Honorary Commissioner
HUGHES, Gloria	Inter-agency Committee
HUTTON, Mr. Carroll M.	Commissioner; UAW
JACKSON, Lewis Van Allen IV	(guest of Mrs. Young)
JACKSON, Jacqueline	(Mrs. Jesse Jackson)
JACKSON, Rev. Jesse L.	Operation PUSH
JONES, Margaret	former Director, Coalition for Children and Youth
JUDD, Susan	Inter-agency Committee
KELLY, Helen	Inter-agency Committee
KERR, John	Inter-agency Committee
KIM, Ms. Bok-Lim	Commissioner; (formerly on President's Commission on Mental Health task panel)
KLOPF, Dr. Gordon	Commissioner, Bank Street College of Education
KOHLER, Mary C.	Commissioner (formerly on President's Commission on Mental Health task panel)
KOSKI, Ms. Sherill J.	Commissioner
LALLY, Monsignor Frank	U.S. Catholic Conference
LANDA, Esther R.	Pres., Nat'l Council of Jewish Women
LATTERI, Benedict J.	I.Y.C. staff
LAUFER, Dr. Leopold	Inter-agency Committee
LINDNER, Rev. Eileen W.	Commissioner
LINDNER, John B.	
LITTLEDALE, Harold	Save the Child
MARKS, Edward B.	Assoc. Dir.; I.Y.C. Secretariat, U.N.
MARCUS, Glenn	Inter-agency Committee
MAYER, Eileen	Ofc. of Senator Mathias
MAYNES, Charles W.	Inter-agency Committee
MEDOWS, Leeba K.	I.Y.C. staff - New York City
MOORE, Alma V.	
MOORE, Evelyn K.	Black Child Development Institute
MORALES, Jose J.	Honorary Commissioner
MORALES, Josephine	
MOSSIR, Henrietta	
MOYERS, Judith D.	(Mrs. Bill Moyers)
MOYERS, Suzanne	(daughter)
NORRIS, Chester E.	Inter-agency Committee
OSER, George	(husband of Marie Oser)
OSER, Marie M.	Commissioner
OSER, Ruth Ann	(child)

Cont.

GUEST LIST - INT'L YEAR OF THE CHILD - 28 June 1978 at 1:15 P.M.

PESCH, Donna S.	Pres., Nat'l Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse
PHILLIPS, Kenneth	Save the Child
PLAUT, Helaine K.	Committee of Non-government Organizations for I.Y.C.
POMERY, Barbara P.	Exec. Dir., Nat'l Commission on I.Y.C.
POMERY, Robert D., Jr.	(husband of Barbara Pomery)
POMERY, Scott/Todd	(children)
PRATT, George	Inter-agency Committee
PRESS, Billie	Inter-agency Committee
RECTOR, John	Inter-agency Committee
REDFORD, Lola	Commissioner; Consumer Action Now
REID, Birte	
REID, Joseph H.	Honorary Commissioner; Child Welfare League of America
ROBERTS, Gloria K.	Nat'l Congress of Parents & Teachers
RODRIGUEZ, David	Save the Child (child)
SAMPLE, Ms. Winona E.	Commissioner
SCOTT, Dr. Gloria	Honorary Commissioner; Pres., Girl Scouts of America
SKALLERUP, Nancy	Y.W.C.A.
SLATER, Dr. James A	
SMITH, Datus C., Jr.	Honorary Commissioner; U.S. Comm. for UNICEF
SMITH, Hon. Virginia (MC)	Commissioner
SPEARS, Nancy	Commissioner
SPELLMAN, Hon. Gladys (MC)	Commissioner
TAITT, A. Lenora	I.Y.C. staff - New York City
THOMAS, Ms. Marlo	Commissioner
THORNE, Muriel	Inter-agency Committee
TICE, Carol Huff	Commissioner
TICE, Jonathan	(child)
TICE, Terrence	(husband of Carol Tice)
USMAM, Mohammed Tukur	(guest of Mrs. Young)
VALERIANI, Richard	(guest of Marlo Thomas)
VARRATI, Gilda	Inter-agency Committee
VOGELSINGER, Sue M.	I.Y.C. staff
WALLACE, Herbert G.	Inter-agency Committee
WING, Herbert G.	Inter-agency Committee
WOLF, Don A.	Pres., Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America
WOLFLE, John	Inter-agency Committee

Cont.

GUEST LIST - INT'L YEAR OF THE CHILD - 28 June 1978 at 1:15 P.M.

WYNN, David
WYATT, Laurence

Boys' Club of America
Inter-agency Committee

YOUNG, Andrea/Andrew III

(children)

YOUNG, Jean C.

YOUNG, Sonjia

YOUNG, Dr. Walter

ZIGLER, Edward

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 28, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PETER BOURNE *P.B.*

SUBJECT: TO ANNOUNCE THE UNITED STATES INVOLVEMENT IN
THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE
CHILD: JUNE 28, 1:30pm, ROSE GARDEN.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this announcement is to illustrate the United States commitment to the International Year of the Child and to provide the leadership for which other nations are looking towards the U.S. in giving this project maximum exposure and: to domestically create public awareness of the year and to encourage grass root activities on the state and local level.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, PRESS

A. Background

International Year of the Child was proposed by the United Nations General Assembly in a resolution in December 1976. It calls upon each nation to examine the needs of their children and to actively pursue the alleviation of these needs. It is up to each individual nation to define the scope of their participation. In addition, our national commission will be working closely with the efforts of the U.S. Committee for UNICEF and their 50,000 volunteer groups around the nation.

(You signed the executive order creating the commission on April 14, 1978 and named Mrs. Jean Young the chairperson in May.)

B. Participants

The commissioners will be seated to your side at the ceremony. (list attached). In addition, the audience will be comprised of distinguished honorary commissioners, representatives from UNICEF, the federal agencies involved in the Year, and other private sector child-oriented organizations.

C. Press

Open press coverage and Gerry Rafshoon has arranged for your

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT
FROM: PETER BOURNE

announcement to be filmed in order for the commission to use it in the future. They would appreciate some interaction with the children present.

III. TALKING POINTS

After your talk (attached) you will introduce Mrs. Andrew Young, the chairperson of the commission. She will receive letters from children around the country about the commission from two children of the Save the Children Foundation as part of her three minute talk.

PGB:em

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM GRETCHEN POSTON *BP*

DATE: 27 June 1978

SUBJECT: ACCEPTANCE OF THE FINAL REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE
ON WOMEN BUSINESS OWNERS
28 June 1978 11:30 A.M.

11:30 A.M. All guests arrive Southwest Gate to Rose Garden.

Members of the Interagency Task Force are segregated, and
take positions on stairs in front of Oval Office

11:45 A.M. The PRESIDENT arrives Rose Garden - to blue lectern at stairs -
and is introduced to each task force member by Anne Wexler.

(Press coverage)
(WH photographer to take individual photos
of each person greeted on stairs.)

The PRESIDENT accepts the final report from Charlotte Taylor.

The PRESIDENT'S remarks.

11:55 A.M. The PRESIDENT departs Rose Garden.

Noon All guests depart Rose Garden via Southwest Gate.

Platform participants - positions:

Beth Abramowitz

Dale Church

Patricia Cloherty

Jane Frank

Patricia M. Harvey

Anne Wexler

Margery W. Smith

Steve Selig

Arabella Martinez

Isabele Hyde

Alexis Herman

Charlotte Taylor

The PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 28, 1978 \

Jack Watson

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

W
The Bottom Line: Equal Enterprise in America

Report of the President's Interagency Task Force on
Women Business Owners

To Jack
Watson - Pursue
recommendations
put on next
Cabinet agenda
JP

9:15 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 27, 1978

*Eugene Odum
4 → 6 lanes*

Meeting with Congressman Joe Fisher
Wednesday, June 28, 1978
9:15 a.m. (10 minutes)
Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *F.M./Pd*

I. PURPOSE

Congressman Fisher requested this meeting to discuss I-66, Tax Reform and Civil Service Reform.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background

I-66: Fisher's Republican opponent has charged that "he can't even get a meeting with the President" to discuss the issue.

--You have indicated that Secretary Adams' decision will stand and that you will not undermine it with "an independent review". You might point out that you have chosen to delegate decisions of this type to Secretary Adams and have chosen not to get into the details of other similar projects, e.g., I-40 in Tennessee, the Westway Project in Manhattan or the expansion of Metro.

--We expect that Fisher will report this meeting to the press though we have asked him to mention it in the context of a meeting on a number of important issues. It is vital that you say nothing other than that Secretary Adams' decision stands.

Tax Reform: Three weeks ago Fisher was pushing for an extension of the 1976 cuts with a simple \$15 billion cut and a closed rule. He is concerned about our strategy, i.e., opening the possibility of some sort of Jones-Steiger amendment on the floor.

Civil Service Reform: Generally, Fisher has been supportive, but only quietly so. We could use a public endorsement of reform although he may feel it would be difficult in his district.

B. Participants

--Congressman Joe Fisher (D-Va.) was elected in 1974. He serves on the Budget and the Ways and Means Committees. He has supported the Administration in 89% of key votes. He is supportive of the Administration's energy legislation, but voted against the Administration's Welfare Reform Bill in subcommittee.

--Frank Moore will sit-in on meeting.

C. Press Plan

White House Photo

7:30 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 27, 1978

MEETING WITH SENATOR HERMAN TALMADGE

Wednesday, June 28, 1978

7:30 a.m. (30 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *J.M. /pd*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss a variety of subjects with the Senator.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: This breakfast meeting was set up per your request.

Committees:

Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry (Chairman)

Subcommittees: Agricultural Research and General
Legislation

Foreign Agricultural Policy

On Wednesday the Committee will have David Gartner come up for questioning with respect to his stock holdings and his relationship with Dwayne Andreas. We alerted Senator Talmadge last week, on a confidential basis, that Gartner had been asked to resign. Talmadge is probably relieved that we are pressuring Gartner to step down, though he probably feels that you should not have publicly called for his resignation.

Finance (2)

Subcommittees: Health (Chairman)

International Trade

Taxation and Debt Management Generally

Since Talmadge is chairman of the Health subcommittee he will be very interested in knowing about your plans for national health insurance. He supports the catastrophic approach and strongly opposes the Kennedy/UAW proposal. He believes that we should move incrementally -- the first step being eliminating fraud, abuse, and other short comings in medicare and medicaid; and having accomplished that, the second step being the establishment of a catastrophic program -- with a comprehensive program as a goal at least a decade in the future.

More immediately, health discussions should center on the Finance Committee's actions with respect to hospital cost containment. Talmadge now seems inclined to go forward with his medicare/medicaid fraud and abuse legislation which presses modest controls on participating hospitals rather than adopting a mandatory ceiling on all hospital costs. He could be persuaded to amend his bill to provide that should the voluntary cost containment program not succeed then the controls contained in his measure would automatically be extended to all hospitals.

The energy tax conference will resume on July 12. Talmadge supported us on most major issues when the bill was in the Finance Committee. Jim Schlesinger believes that Talmadge's active support in conference can be cemented by our acceptance of a modified version of the Talmadge shale oil tax credit (his original proposal would give producers of shale oil a \$3 tax credit for each barrel actually produced). Talmadge and Long, together, will make a very effective team on the conference.

Since Senator Long was absent yesterday, Talmadge led the fight against and made the motion to table the Dole amendment on oil import fees. His leadership and support should be acknowledged.

Generally, Talmadge is a quiet but extremely effective member of the Finance Committee. He is not a Senator who gets involved in several issues at one time. He takes great pride in the fact that he has never lost an issue before the Finance Committee.

Veterans' Affairs (2)

Subcommittees: Compensation and Pension (Chairman)
Housing, Insurance, and Cemeteries

Joint Committee on Taxation

B. Participants: The President
Senator Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga)

C. Press Plan: White House Photo only

III. TALKING POINTS

None necessary.

3353

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 28, 1978

Jim Fallows

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Zbig Brzezinski

YOUR STATE VISIT TO GERMANY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12066, SEC. 3.4(b)
WHITE HOUSE GUIDELINES, FEB. 24, 1967
BY [Signature] NARS, DATE 9/4/90

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ GDS

June 26, 1978

36.9
C
/ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *25.*
SUBJECT: Your State Visit to Germany

I believe it would be useful to put this visit in a broader Western perspective, around four central ideas: the role and value of democracy; the importance of global economic well-being; the promoting of security and its interrelationship with economics; and the role of these objectives in the prosecution of detente. These themes should also be a curtain raiser for the 7-Nation Summit.

You will be speaking on five occasions; the themes in each one of these talks could usefully be related to the others.

1. Bonn City Hall, July 14 (3-4 minutes)

This statement should begin with U.S.-German relations and friendship, but then stress the role of democracy both in Germany and in the West, generally, as a basic underpinning of other efforts we are engaged in together. Democracy continues to be the most effective means of solving problems and meeting our peoples' needs. *ok*

2. State Dinner Toast, July 14

This toast should be the centerpiece of your public statements, laying out the principal themes. You might wish to depart from your practice and actually read it.

-- The importance of global economic well-being, both within the industrial democracies -- foreshadowing the work of the 7-Nation Summit -- and as between rich and poor countries. This section should also include the resolving of common economic and social problems within each of our countries, and convey the essence of a new agenda for democracy, along the lines of your Paris speech.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ GDS~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ GDS

2

-- The relationship of this economic well-being to the security challenge for the West, and for the Atlantic Alliance in particular. This would include a strong affirmation of the U.S. commitment to European security, steps to preserve European security, and also bring in some of the newer security challenges, extending beyond Europe (such as Africa).

all ok

-- Building on the first two themes, the development of detente. I believe it would be useful to repeat some of the central points from the Annapolis speech -- and even some of the language -- to stress the West's willingness to build a cooperative relationship with the Soviet Union, but also our resolve and steadiness in meeting competition and if need be confrontation. (This section should help put to rest German concerns about our handling of relations with the Soviet Union.)

3. Brigade 76 (Troop Visit), July 15, Brief Remarks

These remarks should pick up on themes from the NATO Summit, including the U.S. commitment, the security challenge for the future, the Long-Term Defense Program, the role of German (and other Allied) forces along with American soldiers, and the individual sacrifices that our military men and women bear for our nations.

*strengthen
=
peace*

4. Airlift Memorial, Tempelhof Airport, July 15, 3-4 Minutes

These remarks should link what the men and women of the Airlift did for Berlin -- in order to preserve freedom -- with today's efforts to promote peaceful change in the East. The Berlin Airlift is not just a symbol of past resolve, but also a challenge to seek peaceful change, building on strength to promote a genuine detente, including respect for human rights.

*Benefits
to
US from
NATO
alliance*

(After speaking at the Airlift Memorial, you will visit the Wall -- an always-startling reminder of the repression of Eastern governments.)

5. Town Meeting, Berlin, July 15, 5-8 Minutes Followed by Qs and As

It would be useful here to reflect briefly on the lessons of Berlin, symbolized by the Wall you have just seen, and to recall U.S. associations with Berlin (Airlift, Kennedy visit).

*Staunches
Down
43 year
commitment*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ GDS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

But then the role of Berlin should be set in a wider perspective, recalling the central themes you will have spelled out in the State Dinner Toast, and relating them to the West's commitment to democracy and human rights.

Structured in this way, I believe that your five statements would present a consistent and complementary message that would lead effectively into the 7-Nation Summit the next day.

Approve _____



Disapprove _____

*To Jim - Early draft -
Be bold - Polish the
language*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~